

EXAMPLE CALCULATION

(Use Novolog Insulin Only) Correction Factoring

One unit of insulin will lower my blood glucose by approximately 60 mg/dl. This number is called my **correction factor** or **insulin sensitivity**. It is sometimes written like this 1:60.

It would be best for me if my blood glucose readings were between 80 and 150 mg/dl. This is also known as my **target range**.

My doctor will tell me what **target number or subtraction number** to use in my correction calculation. My number is 100.

Now just write in your numbers below and calculate your insulin dose.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & & \text{divided} & & & & \\ & & \text{minus} & & \text{by} & & \\ \text{BG} & - & \text{BG Target} & = & \text{Number} & \div & \text{correction factor} = \text{insulin to give} \\ 250 & - & 100 & = & 150 & \div & 60 = 2.5 \text{ units} \end{array}$$

* If you aren't going to eat now, go ahead and round down to the nearest ½ unit (half unit) before giving the insulin.

CARB RATIO (CHO RATIO) (USE NOVOLOG INSULIN ONLY)

My carb ratio is 1:8. Take the total number of carbohydrate grams and divided by the carb ratio equals the number of insulin units to give.

Now fill in your numbers below and calculate your carb ratio insulin dose.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 85 & \div & 8 & = & 10.62 & \text{rounded down to} & 10.5 \text{ unit} \\ \text{Carbs in meal} & & \text{carb ratio} & & \text{units of insulin to give} & & \end{array}$$

** If you are giving Novolog insulin for Blood Glucose Correction and Carb Ratio at the same time, then add the two doses together and THEN round down to the nearest ½ unit.

Example:

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \text{BG Correction dose} & & 2.5 \text{ units} \\ \text{Carb Ratio dose} & + & \underline{10.62 \text{ units}} \\ & & 13.12 \text{ units rounded down to nearest } \frac{1}{2} \text{ unit} \\ & & \text{equals 13 units Novolog to give sq.} \end{array}$$